

END OF THE DEBATE

THE GREAT SILVER DISCUSSION CLOSED.

ROUNDED UP BY THE BIG GUNS.

Ex-Speaker Reed and Bourke Cockran Speak for Repeal of the Sherman Law—The Tariff Blamed for the Present Depression—Great Enthusiasm Aroused by the Noted Orators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—To-day marked the culmination of the silver debate in the house, but although it was intensely warm in the open air and more than sultry in the hall of representatives, the galleries and floors were crowded. It was known last night that ex-speaker Reed would virtually open the debate to-day and that many of the most noted orators in the house would be heard from during the day.

The chaplain in his opening prayer asked God's blessing on the closing hours of this long debate, saying: "Thou hast already sent Thy blessing, for it has been conducted with a mild, Christian like spirit. May nothing mar the close of the debate. And we beseech Thee whatever may be the result, that result may prove to be a lasting benefit to the largest number of Thy people."

The speaker then announced the order of the day. Under the hour rule, he said, the time in favor of the bill would close with the member from West Virginia (Mr. Wilson), and the time in opposition to it with the member from Missouri (Mr. Bland).

The first thirty minutes were assigned by Mr. Wilson to Mr. Clarke, Democrat, of Alabama who spoke for repeal.

Ex-Speaker Reed, the next on Mr. Wilson's list, in beginning his speech, confessed doubts of the wisdom of the house to deal satisfactorily with the question before it, but expressed his comfort at being able to fall back upon the well established belief in the wisdom of the decisions of congress. Crises like the present, he said, were the inseparable accompaniments of all human progress, which was a series of upward starts and of falls of almost proportionate length. These fluctuations occurred almost simultaneously, always sympathetically the world over, so closely was business allied by the telegraph and railroad. Because of the fact that the drain of gold from the United States since the passage of the Sherman law in 1890 carried out of the country an amount equal to the value of the purchases of silver under the law, people saw in it the cause of the loss of gold and distrust was engendered and a season of hoarding and depression set in and to-day the country was suffering all the calamities of a restricted circulation in the midst of an abundant supply of money.

Mr. Reed then declared that the Democrats won last fall because of the apathy of the people. He believed that a large proportion of the troubles of to-day were due to uncertainty as to tariff legislation. No matter how conservative the Democrats might be, their pledges were such as to cause manufacturers and business men to distrust their enterprises. He did not think that the Sherman act itself alone was responsible for the ills of to-day, but he did believe that it and the consequent accumulation of silver were the earliest indicators of disaster. He thought that the workingmen of the country would call a halt on the still greater threatened dangers from tariff reductions.

Referring to the new political conditions which exist, Mr. Reed said:

It is perfectly true that the Democratic party is responsible for whatever occurs in the future and whatever does not occur. They have the president; they have the majority in the house of representatives, and they have the senate to themselves. For the first time in thirty years they have removed from the low level of criticism of the acts of others and have been lifted to the high level of responsibility and of performance. It could not be expected that they would change their nature in the twinkling of an eye. Elections might put them into power, but only the lapse of time can give them the proper sense of responsibility. The time will come when the Democratic members of congress, instead of disputing with each other what the Democratic platform means, will be disputing with each other what the country demands. They will then be disputing with each other what the country demands. They will then be disputing with each other what the country demands.

Passing then to the consideration of the question of repeal, Mr. Reed said that while he was in favor of it he did not think it would immediately cause a revival of the prosperity of the country. Mr. Reed paid his respects to the objection that proposed repeal was a renewed demonetization of silver and characterized the charge that the law of 1873 was a trick as "one of the most stupendous fabrications which has ever existed in public life."

In conclusion Mr. Reed said: "What then is the pathway of duty? The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is not a duty, it is a relief or not, it is, then, the sooner the better. It is a matter of deep regret to all sensible men that we have delayed so long. Men are to-day struggling almost against fate and praying for relief. The banks are strained almost to the point of breaking. It is such a pity that we had to waste so much time in this weary war of talk."

We stand in a very peculiar position, we Republicans, to-day. The representative of the Democratic party, just chosen president, finds himself powerless in his first great recommendation to his own party. Were he left to their tender mercies the country would witness the spectacle of the president of the United States overthrown by the party charged with this country's government. What wonder then that he appeals to the patriotism of another party whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain. Never, I say, in vain.

The president part of the proud record of the Republican party has been its steadfast devotion to the cause of sound money. What we were in our days of victory we are in our days of defeat—deponents of true and solid finance and when the day comes, as it surely will come, for us to lead this land back to the path of prosperity and have which were trodden under Republican rule for so many years, we shall take back with us our ancient glory undimmed by adversity, our ancient glory undimmed by defeat.

Mr. Reed was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He was very impressive and showed a marked impression on the audience, when in speaking of the banks he declared his belief that they were doing at this

moment a thoroughly patriotic duty. Mr. Reed's closing words were received with a prolonged outburst of applause and his declaration that the Republican party, even in defeat, clung to its high principles of morality, threw the Republicans into spasms of the wildest enthusiasm, and even the Democrats—an unwonted spectacle—contributed their share to the applause, and then Mr. Reed took his seat, having occupied his hour to the moment.

Mr. De Armond, Democrat of Missouri, was the next speaker, having half an hour assigned to him. He was opposed to repeal and in favor of free coinage and he indulged in criticisms upon the secretary of the treasury.

As a Democrat he (Mr. De Armond) saw with shame and mortification that the giant intellect of Secretary Carlisle went no higher than to copy and follow the ruinous financial policy of his predecessor. Had the Sherman law been properly executed, parity would have been maintained. He did not believe the story that was published that the venerable solons at the other side of the capitol had agreed to surrender the tariff reform proposition if they could pass the repeal bill. It might be that some such arrangement had been made between Democrats and Republicans whereby tariff reform should be dropped, but for one, as a Democrat, he would protest and continue to protest against that course. He did not wish to drag sectionalism into this debate, but he called attention to the fact that on one side of the question were the representatives of aggregated Eastern wealth, backed by the wealthy classes on the other side of the water, and on the other side were the toiling masses of the South and West.

Mr. Williams, Democrat of Illinois, opposed repeal and contended that the Sherman law was not responsible for the present panic.

Mr. Allen, Democrat of Mississippi, spoke against repeal in his usual humorous manner.

BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Bourke Cockran began addressing the house. In opening he said that after listening to the speech of the gentleman who had just taken his seat, every one would admit that the arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver were picturesque rather than convincing. He concurred with the gentleman from Michigan that when congress adjourned last March the country was prosperous while now the specter of starvation is stalking abroad through the land. The remedy for this condition of things ought to be sought for free from the spirit of partisanship. He could not agree with the gentleman from Maine that these periods of depression were inseparable from the advancement of civilization but that each was due to a specific cause which might readily be discovered. The Democratic platform did not declare for free coinage. An attempt was made in the convention by a delegate from Colorado to commit the party to that principle but failed to secure ten votes on the floor of the convention in support of the proposition. "We are told," he went on, "by Colorado and Nevada that we are in this matter departing from the platform. If that is the case why did those states take to the woods in 1892? It was because those states abandoned the declarations of the Democratic platform. The gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Pence, who had so often entertained his associates on the floor, was added to the membership of the house."

Mr. Cockran said that in regard to this question he stood upon the Democratic platform with both feet and it was those who differed from him that were trying to push him off. "I took part in the deliberations of the Democratic convention," said he, "whereupon a good natured laugh went over the house, and the good humor occasioned by that remark leads me to observe that I know with what emphasis the Democratic party sits upon any person who attempts to interfere with its operations."

Mr. Cockran devoted himself to an historical resume of financial legislation and asserted that there was no instance in the history of civilization where gold and silver ever circulated side by side on any ratio. It was impossible that they should do so and he defied the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) to name an exception. The fluctuations of the values of the two coins were sufficient to constantly drive out the dearer metal, and this was the inevitable result. France was compelled to import \$600,000,000 of gold to maintain the parity of the silver which she had coined. That was what the United States would have to do if it desired to maintain the parity of the silver already coined.

"Gentlemen," he went on, "tell us that gold has appreciated. I deny it. The Aldrich report shows that never before in the history of the world did the laboring man of America receive so much in gold for his labor. But the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Missouri propose by their plans to make the bankers of New York alone a present of \$31,000,000 in the settlement of accounts with their depositors and to deprive the laboring man of forty-five per cent of value of his work."

"Mr. Bryan asked: 'Will the gentleman kindly state how, if his statements respecting the gentlemen from Missouri and Michigan are true, the banks of New York denounce us add T. V. Powderly is with us?' [Applause]"

Mr. Cockran replied: "I will answer. It is because the bankers of New York have learned that in business and politics alike honesty is the best policy." [Applause]

Continuing Mr. Cockran said the trouble in this country was not due to lack of money, but to lack of redundancy of money. Money was not wealth; it was the machinery with which trade was worked.

Mr. Cockran held that these periods of depression were without exception due to an extension, either of the currency of the country by legislation, or of credit beyond the capacity of the business interests to support. The operations of the Sherman law, he said, proved the truth of the statement. It had increased the volume of currency and now the stringency was upon the country. Mr. Bland's proposition to give 37 1/2 cents of silver for 62 1/2 would be

called robbery if it related to wheat and corn. The farmer suffered most under the operation of the Sherman law in the depreciation in the prices which he had received for his products and it was a strange friend of the farmer, the victim of the act, who desired a continuance of the conditions under which he suffered.

Mr. Cockran eloquently spoke of the unity of the interests of the whole country, saying in reference to the verbal assaults upon New York that efforts to sectionalize the country should never result in benefit to anyone.

The oration, in which the speaker pleaded for equity and justice as the basis of governmental policy and asserted that material growth unaccompanied by the growth of moral grandeur would be neither permanent nor desirable, awoke a whirlwind of applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Cockran was overwhelmed with congratulations on his magnificent effort which occupied an hour and a half in delivery, and at its close there was a unanimous cry of "Vote."

MR. BLAND CLOSES FOR SILVER.

Mr. Bland said that if the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cockran), whose financial theories were evidently gained from a manipulation of the stock exchange, would only go to that country where he said were obtained the agricultural products which were shipped abroad in order to bring back the European gold necessary to sustain public credit he would understand why the gentleman and himself were so radically different in their views. It was true, as the gentleman had said, that it was to the products of the soil of this country that the financiers of this government looked to bring back the gold of Europe in order to maintain the present financial system.

Not Likely to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The belief that congress will adjourn after the Sherman bill will be repealed, which was so common a few weeks ago, has been losing ground. Speaker Crisp says there will be no recess before the regular session. His advisers talk of taking up regular legislation as soon as the financial question is out of the way. Mr. Catchings said he did not believe there would be an adjournment. He said he had been talking to Senator Vest and the latter was of like opinion that a protracted fight over the silver question in the senate was expected and that the senators would settle down and await regular business.

Eckels on the Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Comptroller Eckels said to-day: "Bank failures have almost ceased in all sections of the country. Only three or four have been reported this week and those are but temporary embarrassments and will not require a receiver. A half dozen banks are resuming now to every one that suspends. Reports indicate that bankers are expecting less difficulty in making collections; that they have much more cash than a fortnight ago and are taking a hopeful view of the future."

After Senator Martin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the senate say they propose to push the investigation into the right of Mr. Martin to hold his seat as a senator from Kansas with all possible dispatch. Under the resolution introduced by Mr. Chandler this week they believe that they have Mr. Martin fairly before the court and under that proceeding they have belocuded his title.

KANSAS BANKS.

Commissioner Briedenthal Does Not Fear Trouble From His Circular.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—The Topeka bankers were flooded with letters and telegrams this morning from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago asking for further information concerning State Bank Commissioner Briedenthal's circular relative to the balances Kansas banks carry in New York and especially desiring to know the standing of the Kansas banks relative to the New York banks.

In consequence Mr. Briedenthal has had numerous calls on his time to-day to answer questions. His replies to all were alike. He says the banks of Kansas are very little indebted to the New York banks because since the stringency of money set in the New York banks have called in all their resources for cash and not being in touch with Kansas they have called in very nearly all the Kansas banks owned them on rediscounted paper. The balances the Kansas banks carry in New York are small but they exceed the two per cent permitted by his circular. New York banks are holding large balances due closed Kansas banks and in many instances refused drafts which were made on them before these banks closed. This money will be tied up two or three months.

Mr. Briedenthal therefore states that the Kansas banks need not fear any retaliatory measures on account of his circular, as when the balance is struck the New York banks will be on the debit side.

Cotton States' Banks All Right.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Reports from all the cotton states except Texas are that the banks are able to furnish money this year to move the cotton to market in spite of statements to the contrary.

NEWS NOTES.

The Lowell, Mass., mill owners have decided not to cut wages either now or in the fall.

The full plant of the Merrimack Mills Print works at Lowell, Mass., employing 2,600 persons, will start up full time.

The total week's clearings for the United States were \$674,712,389, a decrease of 33 1/2 per cent under the same week last year.

Nearly seventy lives, so far as known, were lost in the storm off the Atlantic coast, Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

A resident of the City of Mexico claims to have found a cipher inscription, together with a key to it, revealing the hiding place of a buried fortune.

A NEW JERSEY MIRACLE

Helpless for Years with Locomotor Ataxia and Rheumatism—His Case Pronounced Hopeless by the Leading Physicians of Sussex County.

(By Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Press)

The busy little village of Branchville, N. J., has been the scene of a modern miracle. Chas. F. Struble, a well known and prosperous farmer, living on Homestead Farm, in Frankford Township, a few miles from Branchville, is just now the chief subject of discussion throughout Sussex county.

The Press is always up to date in its news; both political or medical, and has procured the following from Mr. Struble's own lips:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism off and on for 20 years. I have tried all kinds of medicines and treatments. I have taken sulphur baths at Hamburg, N. J., Newton, N. J., and in New York City with a doctor who charged me \$2.50 a bath each day. An English doctor treated me with a galvanic battery at Rockaway, Morris Co., N. Y. I have tried many doctors. None of them did me any permanent good. I used all kinds of liniments I could hear of but without avail.

"About two years ago I was taken much worse and my doctor said I had locomotor ataxia of the spine, and that the chances were against me. After treating for a time he finally gave up and said he had done all he could for me.

"The chords of my limbs were drawn tight as the chords on a kettle drum, and I had such cramps in my limbs that I suffered terrible pain. My feet were cold all the time. I had to use a hot water bag and heated bricks to my feet, but even then I could not get any relief.

"Finally I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I commenced taking them on Feb. 5th, 1893. I found in three days' time that the cords in my limbs began to 'let up,' my feet began to get warm, I began to eat and sleep well, and in one month I had gained six pounds. The numbness in my limbs began to leave me too, and to-day I feel like a new man, and cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am able to walk and do some work, and all this is after using only nine boxes of Pink Pills. I feel so grateful for my recovery that I am glad to let the public know what these pills have done for me."

In order to emphasize his story, Mr. Struble made the following affidavit:

Sworn and subscribed before me this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1893.

IRA COSS, Justice of the Peace.

Justice Coss evidenced his interest and good feeling by the following certificate:

I hereby certify that all that Mr. Struble says regarding his rheumatic and other troubles I believe to be true and correct.

IRA COSS, Justice of the Peace.

On the farm with Mr. Struble live his two adult sisters, Miss Anna M. Struble made the following statement: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done wonderful things for my brother. He was in a helpless condition when I left him on January 12th last, and when I returned on March 25th, I found him cured. The most remarkable thing about the case," she continued, "is the curing of his lameness." Of course I wanted to know all about the cause of such a wonderful change, and I learned from him and my sister and others, that during my absence he had been using the Pink Pills, and that his recovery was attributed solely to them."

Miss Mary E. Struble said: "I saw my brother in all the stages of the disease. He began improving as soon as he began taking the Pink Pills. When my sister went away in January he was apparently at death's door and nobody seemed to have any hope for him. He certainly had little or none for himself, and he was very despondent in spite of all efforts to cheer him. He declared that he felt better as soon as he began taking the Pink Pills, and to one who, like myself, was attending him day by day, there could be no doubt that they and they alone were the cause of his improvement. Why all other things he had tried he had abandoned, for they had failed to do him the slightest good. What else could have put him on his feet again? We don't wonder at his enthusiasm for the Pink Pills."

George J. Bowman, the proprietor of the American Hotel at Branchville, said: "All that Mr. Struble says in reference to the Pink Pills I know to be true. In fact he can't say too much about them for they have undoubtedly saved his life."

At the Branchville drug store, chief clerk Henry Beemer, remarked, "I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured Mr. Struble." Joseph H. McDonald, the proprietor of the General Store of Branchville, and Postmaster Knox, expressed themselves in similar terms.

Pink Pills for many years previous to their general manufacture were used as a prescription. At first they were chiefly prescribed for impure blood and general weakness. Now they are found to be a never-failing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of La Grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all diseases of the blood, such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form), by the dozen or hundred, and the public is cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

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